

Faunitaxys

*Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique
morphologique et moléculaire*



Volume 12
Numéro 06

Janvier 2024

ISSN (Print) : 2269 - 6016
ISSN (Online) : 2970 - 4960
Dépôt légal : Janvier 2024

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*Revue de Faunistique, Taxonomie et Systématique
morphologique et moléculaire*

ZooBank : <https://zoobank.org/79A36B2E-F645-4F9A-AE2B-ED32CE6771CC>

Directeur de la publication, rédacteur, conception graphique et PAO:

Lionel Delaunay

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Elle est distribuée par échange aux institutions (version papier)

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Elle est disponible librement au téléchargement à partir du site:

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La parution de *Faunitaxys* est apériodique

Faunitaxys est indexé dans / *Faunitaxys* is indexed in:

- **Zoological Record**

Articles and nomenclatural novelties are referenced by:

- **ZooBank** (<https://zoobank.org>)

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Imprimée sur les presses de SPEED COPIE, 6, rue Tréfilerie, F- 42100 Saint-Etienne

Imprimé le 21 01 2024

New World Lamiinae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae): new species, new records, and notes

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Keywords:

Cerambycidae;
Amphicnaeia;
Estola;
Cacostola;
Phaea;
 Longhorned beetles;
 taxonomy;
 new species;
 Neotropical region;
 South America.

Abstract. – The type localities of *Amphicnaeia lineata* Bates, 1866, and *Estola marmorata* Breuning, 1940 are corrected. Two new species of *Estola* are described: *Estola adsimulata* **sp. nov.**, from Brazil and French Guiana; and *Estola acirculata* **sp. nov.**, from Ecuador. Four new country records are provided: *Estola ruficeps* Breuning, 1943 (Brazil, Amazonas); *Estola subannulicornis* Breuning, 1963 (Colombia); *Cacostola nearnsi* Wappes & Santos-Silva, 2019 (Guatemala); and *Cacostola simplex* (Pascoe, 1859) (Ecuador). One new state record is provided for *Phaea kellyae* Chemsak, 1999 (Mexico, Veracruz). The holotype of *Estola subannulicornis* Breuning, 1963 is illustrated for the first time.

Bezark L. G. & Santos-Silva A., 2024. – New World Lamiinae (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae): new species, new records, and notes. *Faunitaxys*, 12(6): 1 – 11.

DOI: [https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-12\(6\)](https://doi.org/10.57800/faunitaxys-12(6))

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/6A73A225-0571-4BF2-B21B-FDDAAD55A3A7>

Received: 10/01/2024 – Revised: 19/01/2024 – Accepted: 20/01/2024

Introduction

The geographical distributions of several species of American Lamiinae are still poorly known. Specimens sent for identification often reveal the occurrence of species in areas where they were not previously known indicating that the geographic distribution of the species is much greater than previously assumed. Herein, the geographical distributions of five species are expanded:

- *Amphicnaeia* Bates, 1866 is a large genus of Apomecynini including 42 species distributed from Guatemala to southern South America (Bezark 2023b; Monné 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023). We correct the type locality of *Amphicnaeia lineata* Bates, 1866.

- *Estola* Fairmaire & Germain, 1859 is a large genus of Desmiphorini with 100 known species, distributed from Mexico to southern South America, including the Caribbean and Galapagos Islands (Bezark 2023b; Monné 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023). Herein we describe two new species, provide new country records, correct the type locality of *Estola marmorata* Breuning, 1940, and illustrate the holotype of *Estola subannulicornis* Breuning, 1963.

- *Cacostola* Fairmaire & Germain, 1859 (Onciderini) includes 41 species distributed from the United States of America to southern South America, including the Caribbean Region (Bezark 2023b; Monné 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023). We expand the geographical distribution of two species.

- *Phaea* Newman, 1840 is a large genus of Tetraopini, with 68 species distributed from the United States of America to southern South America (Bezark 2023b; Monné 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023). Herein we provide a new state record for *Phaea kellyae* Chemsak, 1999.

Material and Methods

Photographs were taken at MZSP with a Canon EOS TD Mark II camera, Canon MP-E 65 mm f/2.8 1-5X macro lens, controlled by Zerene Stacker AutoMontage software. Measurements were taken in “mm” using an ocular Hensoldt/Wetzlar - Mess 10 in the Leica MZ6 stereomicroscope, which was also used in the study of the specimens.

In examined material of known species, only specimens used to establish new records are listed; references on the known species are restricted to the original description and Monné (2023).

The collection acronyms used in the text are as follows:

- CASC: California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, California, USA.
- JLGC: Jean-Louis Giuglaris Collection, French Guiana.
- LGBC: Larry G. Bezark collection, Sacramento, California, USA.
- MSNG: Museo Civico di Storia Naturale "Giacomo Doria," Genova, Italy.
- MZSP: Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil.
- WHTC: William H. Tyson collection, Coarsegold, California, USA.

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Results

LAMIINAE Latreille, 1825

APOMECCYNINI Thomson, 1860

Amphicnaeia Bates, 1866

Amphicnaeia lineata Bates, 1866

Amphicnaeia lineata Bates, 1866: 33; Monné, 2023: 445 (cat.).

Amphicnaeia plurivittis Belon, 1903: 65.

Amphicnaeia affinis Breuning, 1940: 41.

Remarks. – According to Wappes *et al.* (2019): “The type locality of *A. [Amphicnaeia] affinis* was originally described as being Santos city (Santo Amaro Island). However, the insular area of Santos is located in São Vicente Island, which is separated from Santo Amaro Island by less than 500 meters. It is Guarujá city that is located on Santo Amaro Island, which was already incorporated into the city of Santos. Thus, it is not possible to know if the specimen was collected in the insular area of Santos (São Vicente Island), or if it was collected in the Santo Amaro Island, in the city of Guarujá.” Additionally the holotype of *Estola marmorata* was collected by G.E. Bryant in 1912, on Santo Amaro Island, near Santos, as indicated on the label. Therefore, the type locality of *E. marmorata* is Santo Amaro Island, which is located in the Brazilian state of São Paulo, and not Santos.

DEMIPHORINI Thomson, 1860

Estola Fairmaire & Germain, 1859

Estola adsimulata sp. nov.

(Fig. 1-6)

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/E49A565B-7B1A-4E3F-B166-900CCF11349F>

Holotype, ♀, BRAZIL, Pará: Oriximiná, Rio Trombetas, Alcoa miner, Monte Branco, armadilha luminosa, 7.X.1982, J.A. Rafael leg. (MZSP 60540).

Paratypes

BRAZIL

- *Amapá*: Oucatopi [Ucupi] island, 1 male (MZSP 60539), no date indicated, S.M. Klages leg. (MZSP).

FRENCH GUIANA

- Le Gallion, ex larva, 1 female, 7.XI.2008, J.L. Giuglaris leg. (LGBC);
- RN2 pk125, 1 female, 13.VIII.2010, J.L. Giuglaris leg. (LGBC);
- RN2 le Galion, 7 males, 7 females, ex larva, 17.X.2008, J.L. Giuglaris leg. (JLGC);
- RN2 PK125, 1 male, ex larva, 11.VIII.2008, J.L. Giuglaris leg. (JLGC);
- RN2 le Galion, 1 female, ex larva, 20.XI.2008, J.L. Giuglaris leg. (JLGC);
- Matiti ZA Wayabo, Glazed Intercept Trap, 1 male, 1.VIII.2009, J.L. Giuglaris leg. (JLGC);
- RN2 le Galion, 1 female, ex larva, 15.II.2010, J.L. Giuglaris leg. (JLGC).

Description of the holotype (Fig. 1-4)

Coloration. – Integument mostly dark brown; ventral mouthparts and gulamentum reddish brown; basal 3/4 of antennomere VI, basal quarter of dorsal and lateral surfaces, and ventral third of VIII, basal third of X, and basal quarter of X orangish brown; basal quarter of antennomere IX reddish brown. Prothorax reddish brown; meso- and metathorax dark reddish brown. Base of femora reddish brown, gradually darker toward metafemora. Tibiae dark brown basally, with brown ring centrally, dark orangish brown on remaining surface. Tarsi mostly dark reddish brown. Abdominal ventrites dark reddish brown, except dark brown basal area of ventrite 1.

Head. – Frons abundantly, coarsely punctate; with moderately abundant straw-colored pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence denser, forming fringe close to eyes; with one long, erect dark-brown setae close to

inferior area of eyes. Area between antennal tubercles and upper eye lobes moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate; with moderately abundant straw-colored pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence denser, forming fringe close to eyes, except glabrous median groove, pale yellow pubescence close to median groove, and small pale-yellow pubescent macula centrally between antennal tubercles. Remaining surface of vertex smooth, with pale-yellow pubescent band on each side of glabrous median groove, and abundant brown pubescence partially obscuring integument on sides of pale-yellow pubescent band. Area behind upper eye lobes abundantly, very finely punctate; with dense pale-yellow pubescence, except sparse pubescence close to prothorax from middle of eye. Area behind lower eye lobes abundantly, coarsely punctate; with dense yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring punctures, and a few long, erect whitish setae interspersed. Genae 0.29 times lower eye lobe length; with sparse yellowish pubescence, except glabrous apex; with long, erect whitish setae interspersed. Wide central area of postclypeus with abundant straw-colored pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect whitish setae interspersed. Sides of postclypeus glabrous. Labrum with abundant yellowish pubescence not obscuring integument on posterior 2/3, glabrous on anterior third, except short fringe of yellowish-brown setae on anterior margin; with long, erect whitish setae interspersed on posterior 2/3. Outer surface of mandibles triangularly depressed on basal half; depressed area with abundant pale-yellow pubescence partially obscuring integument, and a few long, erect whitish setae interspersed; remaining surface glabrous. Antennal tubercles with abundant brown pubescence not obscuring integument, except apex with yellowish-brown pubescence. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous, except moderately sparse whitish pubescence on intermaxillary process. Distance between upper eye lobes 0.33 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.61 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.6 times elytral length, reaching elytral apex at base of posterior third of antennomere IX. Scape with abundant greenish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally and laterally, and abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument ventrally; with a few long, erect whitish setae interspersed ventrally. Pedicel with abundant greenish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument dorsally, except sparse yellowish-white pubescence basally, and abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument ventrally; with a few long, erect yellowish setae interspersed ventrally. Antennomeres III-V, VII with abundant whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument basally, and abundant greenish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument on remaining surface; III with one long, erect yellowish seta and a few long, erect, thick dark-brown setae interspersed ventrally; IV with a few long, erect, thick dark-brown setae interspersed ventrally. Antennomeres VI, VIII-XI with abundant whitish pubescence on light integumental area, and abundant dark-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, with moderately abundant, short, decumbent whitish setae interspersed on dark integumental area.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 1.17. – Pedicel = 0.25. – IV = 1.41. – V = 1.17. – VI = 1.17. – VII = 1.00. – VIII = 0.92. – IX = 0.75. – X = 0.71. – XI = 0.67.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; anterior and posterior constrictions well marked; lateral tubercles moderately large, conical, located centrally. Pronotum moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate; with slightly elevated, circular gibbosity on each side of anterior half, and slightly elevated, elongated gibbosity centrally on posterior half; with dense yellowish-brown pubescence laterally, inner margin of these pubescent areas convergent toward posterior margin; wide central region with triangular area on each side of anterior third with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, with longitudinal yellowish-brown pubescent band centrally on anterior quarter, small pale-yellow pubescent macula centrally, longitudinal pale-yellow pubescent band centrally on posterior quarter, irregular, wide, oblique yellowish-white pubescent area on each side of posterior half, and abundant brownish pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface; with long, suberect, thick dark-brown setae interspersed, setae more abundant centrally, and a few long, erect whitish setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax sparsely, coarsely punctate; with dense yellowish-brown pubescence, except glabrous anterior sulcus and abundant yellowish pubescence partially obscuring integument toward postcoxal process. Prosternum with dense yellowish-brown pubescence laterally, and abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument centrally; with a few long, erect whitish setae interspersed. Prosternal process moderately sparsely, coarsely punctate; narrowest area 0.5 times procoxal width; with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument and long, erect setae of same color interspersed.

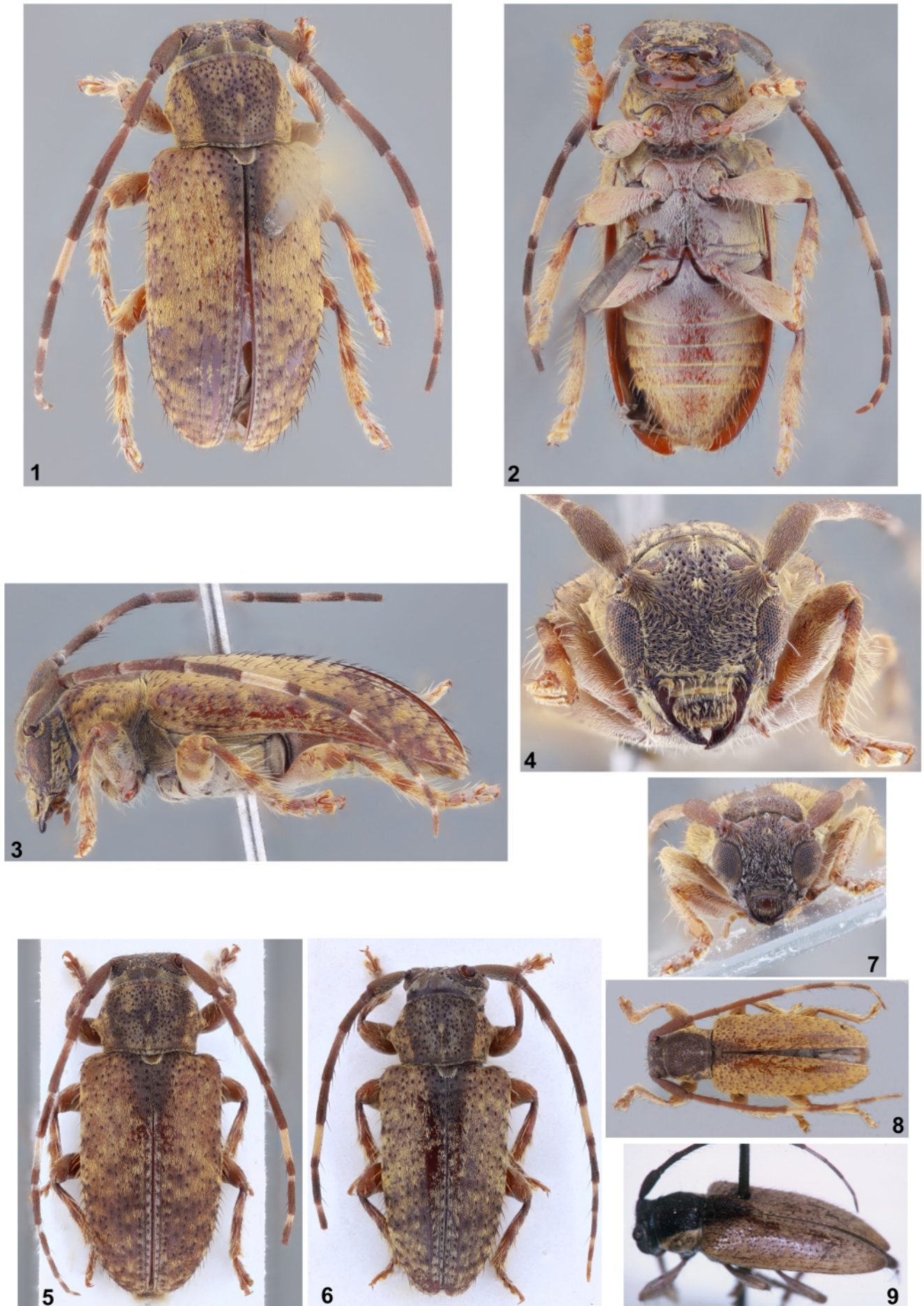


Fig. 1-9. *Estola* spp.

1-4. *Estola adsimulata* sp. nov., holotype ♀. 1. Dorsal habitus. 2. Ventral habitus. 3. Lateral habitus. 4. Head, frontal view. 5-6. *Estola adsimulata* sp. nov., paratype ♀, dorsal habitus. 5. Specimen 1. 6. Specimen 2. 7-8. *Estola ruficeps* Breuning, 1943, ♂ (MZSP 60538) from Brazil (Amazonas). 7. Head, frontal view. 8. Dorsal habitus. 9. *Estola ruficeps*, holotype ♀, by Jesus Santiago Moure.

Sides of ventral surface of meso- and metathorax with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence, pubescence denser on some areas and appearing to be lighter depending on light intensity, and abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument centrally, except subglabrous wide central area of mesoventrite. Sides of mesoventral process convergent from base to posterior quarter, then subparallel-sided; narrowest area 0.57 times mesocoxal width. Scutellum with abundant brownish pubescence not obscuring integument, except dense pale-yellow pubescence on margins.

Elytra. – Moderately sparsely, coarsely punctate; apex rounded; anterior 2/3 with dense yellowish-brown pubescence, except triangular area on basal quarter close to suture, involving scutellum, with brownish pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence partially more yellowish close to suture, and abundant whitish pubescence close to suture on remaining surface; posterior third with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, with irregular brownish pubescent maculae interspersed, except whitish pubescence close to suture; with long, erect, thick dark-brown setae interspersed, except long, erect yellowish setae close to epipleural margin.

Legs. – Femora with dense whitish pubescence on basal third and ventral surface, and dense pale-yellow pubescence on remaining surface, except yellowish-brown pubescent macula near apex; with long, erect setae interspersed, setae whitish on basal third, yellowish on apical 2/3. Tibiae with moderately abundant yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument on basal quarter, dense pale-yellow pubescence on light integumental areas, pubescence bristly on apical light area of meso- and metatibiae, sparse yellowish-brown pubescence on central dark area, except ventral surface of protibiae with short, dense

yellowish-brown pubescence from basal quarter to apical quarter, and dense bristly pale yellow-pubescence on apical quarter; with long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed, setae absent ventrally on protibiae, more abundant on meso- and metatibiae, and dorsal sulcus of mesotibiae with dense, erect, thick yellowish-brown setae. Dorsal surface of tarsi with abundant whitish pubescence and long, erect setae of same color interspersed.

Abdomen. – Apex not surpassing elytra. Sides of ventrites 1-4 with dense yellow pubescence and abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument centrally; with long, erect whitish setae interspersed, setae more abundant laterally. Ventrite 5 with dense yellow pubescence, except anterocentral area with abundant whitish pubescence; with long, erect whitish setae interspersed laterally; with longitudinal, very shallow sulcus centrally on anterior 2/3 apex slightly concave centrally.

Male. – Similar to females, differing especially by the apex of abdominal ventrite 5 distinctly concave, without longitudinal sulcus centrally.

Dimensions (mm) (Holotype female / paratype male / paratypes female)

- Total length, 9.15/6.90/6.60–9.10;
- Prothoracic length, 2.00/1.50/1.45–2.00;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 2.20/1.75/1.55–2.30;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 2.40/1.95/1.75–2.45;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 2.90/2.45/2.25–3.15;
- Humeral width, 3.65/2.80/2.60–3.70;
- Elytral length, 6.55/5.10/4.65–6.45.

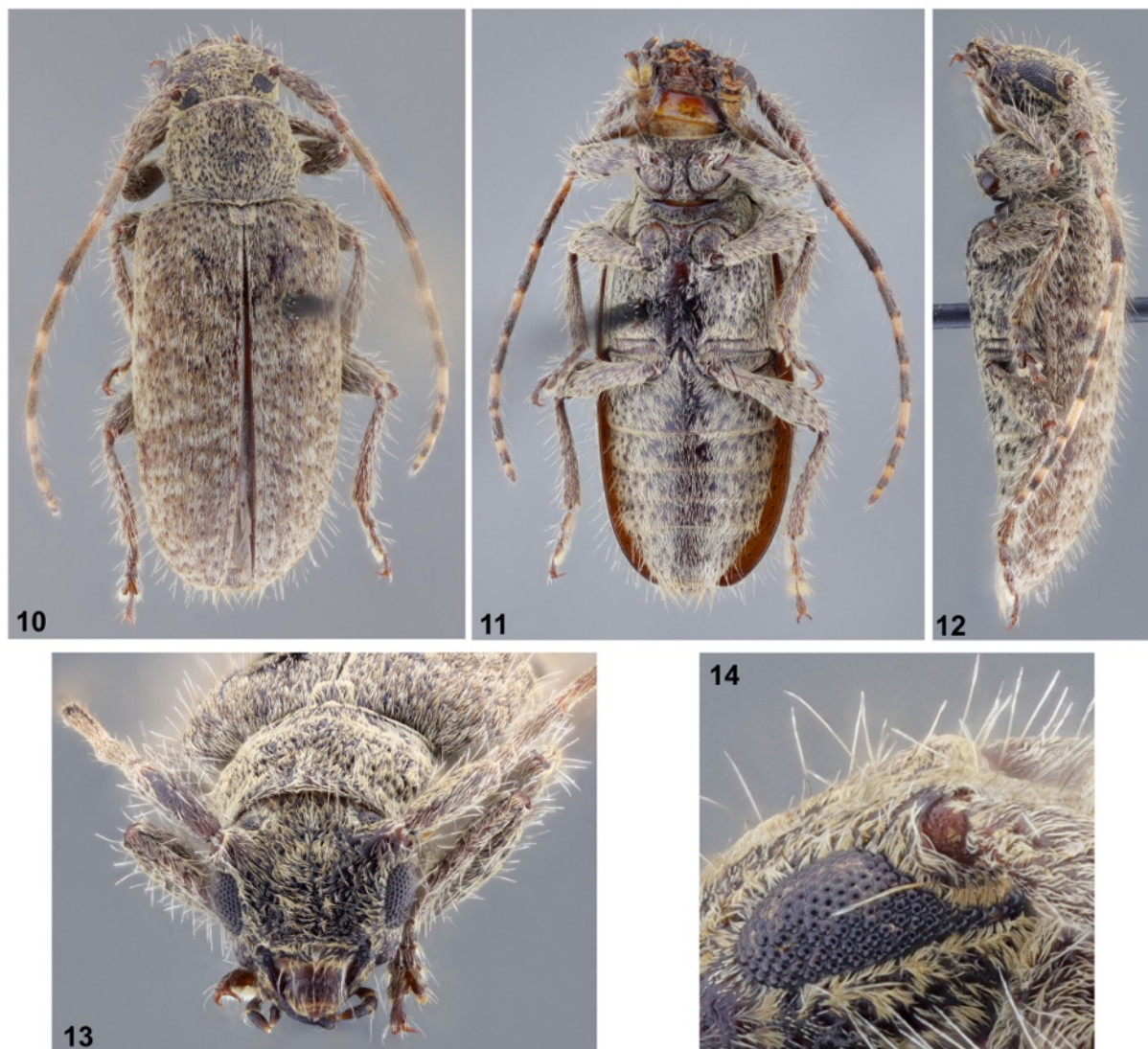


Fig. 10-14. *Estola acirculata* sp. nov., holotype ♀.

10. Dorsal habitus. 11. Ventral habitus. 12. Lateral habitus. 13. Head, frontal view. 14. Eye, lateral view.



Fig. 15-20. *Estola* spp.

15-16. *Estola albomarmorata* Breuning, 1943, ♀ from Brazil, Mato Grosso, Três Lagoas. **15.** Dorsal habitus. **16.** Ventral habitus.
17. *Estola albomarmorata*, holotype, dorsal habitus, by Jesus Santiago Moure. **18.** *Estola albosetosa* Breuning, 1940, holotype, by Jesus Santiago Moure. **19-20.** *Estola albosetosa*, ♂ from Brazil, São Paulo, Itú. **19.** Dorsal habitus. **20.** Latero-oblique habitus.

Etymology. – The species name “adsimulata” (Latin for similar) refers to the similarity to *Estola ruficeps*.

Remarks. – *Estola adsimulata* sp. nov. is similar to *E. ruficeps* Breuning, 1943 (Fig. 7-9; see also photographs on Bezark 2023a), but differs as follows: Body stouter; antennomere VIII light only basally; posterior third of elytra with brownish pubescent maculae interspersed; and abdomen not surpassing elytral apex in females. In *E. ruficeps*, the body is slender, antennomere VIII dark only apically, posterior third of elytra without brownish pubescent maculae interspersed, and abdomen surpassing elytral apex in females.

Estola ruficeps Breuning, 1943

(Fig. 7-9)

Estola ruficeps Breuning, 1943: 56; Monné, 2023: 609 (cat.).

Remarks. – This species was described based on a single specimen from French Guiana. Monné (2023) and Tavakilian & Chevillotte (2023) reported that the holotype is a female. Although Breuning (1943, 1974) did not indicate the sex of the specimen, the photograph of the holotype (Fig. 9) shows that the holotype is a female.

Material examined

BRAZIL (new country record), Amazonas: Manaus, BR173, km 64, 1 male (MZSP 60538), 20.VI.1984, Milan Hrabovsky leg. (MZSP).

Estola acirculata sp. nov.

(Fig. 10-14)

ZooBank: <https://zoobank.org/D9257034-EF0C-4DF7-82B7-B3230CF51E25>

Holotype. ♀, ECUADOR, Loja: 18.5 km N Gonzanama, 4°08'08.5"S, 79°26'36.4"W, 22.II.2006, F.T. Hovore & I. Swift leg. (CASC, formerly LGBC).

Description of the holotype

Coloration. – Integument mostly black; ventral mouthparts dark reddish brown with irregular blackish areas, except blackish palpomeres with yellowish-brown apex; gulamentum brownish; scape and pedicel dark brown; antennomere dark orangish brown basally, brown on remaining surface; antennomere IV orangish basally, dark orangish brown on remaining basal third, blackish on apical third, brown on remaining surface; antennomere V orangish basally, gradually brown toward about middle, then dark brown toward apex; antennomere VI orangish on basal third, dark brown on remaining surface; antennomeres VII and IX orangish on basal quarter, dark brown on remaining surface; antennomere VIII light orangish on basal 3/4, dark brown on apical quarter; antennomeres X-XI orangish on basal half, dark brown on apical half. Legs dark brown. Central apex of abdominal ventrites 1-4 brownish.

Head. – Frons abundantly, coarsely punctate; with moderately abundant straw-colored pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence denser centrally, with short white setae interspersed; with sparse, long, erect white setae interspersed. Vertex with sculpturing as on frons; with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence irregularly dense on some areas; with a few long, erect whitish setae interspersed laterally. Area behind eyes abundantly, coarsely punctate; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence, dense close to eyes, sparser on transverse central area behind lower eye lobe; with a few long, erect white setae interspersed near eye. Genae 0.54 times length of lower eye lobe; with moderately abundantly straw-colored pubescence close to eyes, gradually sparser toward glabrous apex. Antennal tubercles abundantly, finely, shallowly punctate; with abundant straw-colored pubescence not obscuring integument, and short whitish setae interspersed. Wide central area of postclypeus with moderately sparse, both straw-colored and whitish pubescence close to frons, denser, mostly light yellowish-brown on transverse central area, and distinctly longer and paler centrally close to anteclypeus; with one long, erect seta on each side, setae dark brown basally, paler on remaining surface, and long, erect yellowish-white setae interspersed close to anteclypeus. Labrum with abundant whitish pubescence on posterior 2/3, absent on anterior third, except fringe of brownish setae on center of anterior margin; with long, erect

yellowish-white setae interspersed on pubescent area. Gulamentum smooth, glabrous, except intermaxillary process with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument. Eye lobes connected by irregular row of ommatidia; distance between upper eye lobes 0.45 times distance between outer margins of eyes; in frontal view, distance between lower eye lobes 0.69 times distance between outer margins of eyes. Antennae 1.2 times elytral length, almost reaching elytral apex. Scape with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, with moderately short, decumbent white setae interspersed dorsally and laterally and abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument ventrally; with long, erect white setae interspersed throughout. Pedicel with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument on base and lateral surfaces and entire ventral surface, and abundant light whitish pubescence partially obscuring integument on remaining surface; with a few long, erect whitish setae interspersed throughout. Antennomere III with abundant yellowish-white pubescence partially obscuring integument on basal quarter and apical third of dorsal and lateral surfaces, and abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument ventrally; remaining surface with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument; with sparse, long, erect white setae interspersed ventrally. Antennomere IV with abundant white pubescence on basal fifth, abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument on remaining dorsal surface, this pubescence slightly darker toward apex, and abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument on remaining surface; with sparse, short, erect whitish setae interspersed dorsally, and sparse, long, erect white setae interspersed ventrally. Antennomeres V–VII with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument basally and entire sides and ventral surface; remaining dorsal surface with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument; with a few short, erect, yellowish-white setae interspersed dorsally, and a few long, erect white setae interspersed ventrally. Antennomeres VIII–XI with abundant white pubescence not obscuring integument; with sparse, short, erect white setae interspersed dorsally and laterally, short setae more abundant on XI, and a few long, erect setae interspersed ventrally on VIII–X.

Antennal formula based on length of antennomere III:

– Scape = 1.50. – Pedicel = 0.37. – IV = 1.62. – V = 1.06. – VI = 0.94. – VII = 0.81. – VIII = 0.75. – IX = 0.69. – X = 0.59. – XI = 0.50.

Thorax. – Prothorax wider than long; lateral tubercles moderately large, conical, located centrally. Pronotum with U-shaped depression on center of anterior third; abundantly, coarsely punctate; with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence, with short, decumbent whitish setae interspersed, pubescence sparser on U-shaped central area on anterior 2/3; with yellowish-white pubescence on center of anterior margin; with a few long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Sides of prothorax abundantly, coarsely punctate; with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, with short, decumbent white setae interspersed, with sparse, long, erect yellowish setae interspersed. Prosternum moderately sparsely, coarsely punctate; with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence with short whitish setae interspersed laterally; central area with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence distinctly shorter than laterally, with sparse, short, bristly whitish setae interspersed on anterior half. Prosternal process abundantly, coarsely punctate; with abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect whitish setae interspersed; narrowest area 0.31 times procoxal width. Ventral surface of meso- and metathorax moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate, except minutely punctate central area of metaventre; sides with dense light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring punctures; wide central area of mesoventrite with sparse light yellowish-brown pubescence, except dense pubescence close to mesocoxal cavities and mesoventral process; mesoventral process with sparse yellowish-white pubescence and long, erect yellowish-brown setae interspersed; central area of metaventre with whitish pubescence not obscuring integument; apex of mesoventral process 0.54 times mesocoxal width. Scutellum with dense pale-yellow pubescence laterally, pubescence slightly sparser, lighter centrally.

Elytra. – Subparallel-sided on anterior half, slightly convergent from middle to posterior sixth, then distinctly narrowed toward rounded apex; moderately abundantly, coarsely punctate, punctures slightly finer on posterior half; with abundant yellowish-brown pubescence partially obscuring integument, and abundant, irregular whitish pubescent maculae interspersed; with long, erect setae interspersed, setae brownish basally, gradually whitish toward apex.



Fig. 21–28. *Estola subannulicornis* Breuning, 1963.

21–24. Holotype. 21. Dorsal habitus. 22. Lateral habitus. 23. Head, frontal view. 24. Labels. 25–28. Specimen with same data as holotype. 25. Dorsal habitus. 26. Lateral habitus. 27. Head, frontal view. 28. Labels.

Legs. – Femora with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument, pubescence denser, bristly on mesofemora. Tibiae with abundant light yellowish-brown pubescence not obscuring integument dorsally, abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument laterally and ventrally, except ventral surface of protibiae with dense, bristly yellowish-brown pubescence between basal third and apical fifth and abundant, bristly pale-yellow pubescence on apical fifth, dorsal sulcus of mesotibiae with dense, bristly dark yellowish-brown pubescence, abundant long, bristly yellowish-brown setae dorsally between sulcus and apex of dorsal surface and bristly yellowish-brown pubescence on apical quarter of ventral surface; with long, erect white setae interspersed dorsally and laterally on protibiae and throughout on meso- and metatibiae. Dorsal surface of tarsi with abundant whitish pubescence not obscuring integument, and long, erect whitish setae interspersed.

Abdomen. – Ventrites moderately sparsely, coarsely punctate laterally; with dense light yellowish-brown pubescence laterally, except glabrous areas surrounding punctures, and abundant yellowish-white pubescence not obscuring integument centrally; with long, erect whitish setae interspersed. Apex of ventrite 5 and last tergite with

abundant long yellow setae directed backward; apex of ventrite 5 somewhat truncate.

Dimensions (mm)

- Total length, 7.85;
- Prothoracic length, 1.45;
- Anterior prothoracic width, 1.65;
- Posterior prothoracic width, 1.80;
- Maximum prothoracic width, 2.25;
- Humeral width, 2.80;
- Elytral length, 5.65.

Etymology. – The specific epithet “*acirculata*,” meaning not circled, is from the Greek prefix “a,” meaning not/without + the Latin adjective “*circulata*,” meaning circled; it refers to the unmarked tibiae, which differentiate this species from the similar *E. albosetosa*.

Remarks. – *Estola acirculata* sp. nov. is similar to *Estola albomarmorata* Breuning, 1943 (Fig. 15–17) and *Estola albosetosa* Breuning, 1940

(Fig. 18–20), but differs as follows: area of connection between eye lobes with a single row of ommatidia; prosternal process wider, 0.31 times procoxal width; and tibiae without light integumental rings. In *E. albomarmorata* and *E. albosetosa*, the area of connection between the eye lobes with two rows of ommatidia, narrowest area of prosternal process is 0.22 times the width of the procoxa, and tibiae have distinctly light integumental rings.

***Estola marmorata* Breuning, 1940**

Estola marmorata Breuning, 1940: 67; Monné, 2023: 606 (cat.).

Remarks. – This species was described based on at least two specimens from Brazil (“Santos, Ilha Santo Amaro”). Breuning (1940), indicated: “Länge [length] 8 ½–12 mm, Breite [width] 3–4 mm. However, he also indicated that there was a type: “Typ von Brasilien ... [type from Brazil ...]. Breuning (1974) incorrectly reported that the species was described based on a single specimen. Furthermore, *E. marmorata* was collected by G.E. Bryant in 1912, on Santo Amaro Island, near Santos, as indicated on the label. Therefore, the type locality of *E. marmorata* is Santo Amaro Island, which is located in the Brazilian state of São Paulo, and not Santos. The city of Guarujá occupies the entire area of Santo Amaro Island. Currently, the species is known from Venezuela, Bolivia (Santa Cruz) and Brazil (Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo) (Bezark 2023b; Monné 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023).

***Estola subannulicornis* Breuning, 1963**
(Fig. 21–33)

Estola annulicornis Breuning, 1950: 173 (homonym).
Estola subannulicornis Breuning, 1963: 507; Monné, 2023: 609 (cat.).

Remarks. – Breuning (1950) described *E. annulicornis* based on a single specimen from Bolivia. The specimen was collected along the Beni River, between La Paz (Department of La Paz) and Reyes (Department of Beni). Breuning (1963) changed the name of the species to *E. subannulicornis* due to the homonym with *E. annulicornis* Fisher, 1942. The species remains known only from Bolivia (Bezark 2023b; Monné 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023), but the holotype has never been illustrated. Wappes *et al.* (2006) recorded the species from the Bolivian department of Santa Cruz and Wappes *et al.* (2013) from the Bolivian department of Cochabamba.

Roberto Poggi (MSNG) kindly sent us photographs of the holotype (Fig. 21–24), as well as a second specimen (Fig. 25–28), with the same data as the holotype, identified by the late Ubirajara R. Martins (MZSP).

Material examined

COLOMBIA (**new country record**), *Valle del Cauca*: 16 km E Palmira, 1 female (Fig. 29–33), 23.VI.1982, R.D. Cave leg. (LGBC).

ONCIDERINI Thomson, 1860

***Cacostola* Fairmaire & Germain, 1859**

***Cacostola nearnsi* Wappes & Santos-Silva, 2019**
(Fig. 34)

Cacostola nearnsi Wappes & Santos-Silva, 2019: 10; Monné, 2023: 819 (cat.).

Remarks. – This species was described based on males and females from Bolivia and Panama (Bezark 2023b; Monné 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023).

Material examined

GUATEMALA (**new country record**), *Suchitepequez*: Finca Tarrales, 800 m, 1 male, 17–20.VI.2015, W.H. Tyson leg. (WHTC).

***Cacostola simplex* (Pascoe, 1859)**
(Fig. 35)

Pachypeza simplex Pascoe, 1859: 55.

Cacostola simplex; Monné, 2023: 821 (cat.).

Remarks. – This species was described based on a single specimen from Brazil (Pará). Currently, it is known from Peru, French Guiana, and Brazil (Pará) (Bezark 2023b; Monné 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023). Breuning (1959) synonymized *C. simplex* with *C. volvula* (Fabricius, 1787); Marinoni & Martins (1982) replaced *C. simplex*.

Material examined

ECUADOR (**new country record**), *Orellana*: 16 km SW Coca, 1 female, 4.II.2004, F.T. Hovore leg. (LGBC); 16 km W Coca, 1 male, 20.II.2004, F.T. Hovore leg. (LGBC).

TETRAOPINI Thomson, 1860

***Phaea* Newman, 1840**

***Phaea kellyae* Chemsak, 1999**
(Fig. 36–37)

Phaea kellyae Chemsak, 1999: 63; Monné, 2023: 1036 (cat.).

Remarks. – This species was described based on males and females from Mexico (Chiapas, Oaxaca, Morelos, Mexico, and Sinaloa). Currently, it is also known from Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica (Bezark 2023b; Monné 2023; Tavakilian & Chevillotte 2023).

Material examined

MEXICO, *Veracruz* (**new state record**): Dos Rios, 1 male, 13.VII.1967, L.G. Bezark leg. (LGBC).

Acknowledgments

We express our sincere thanks to the Taxonline Project (Projeto Taxonline—Rede Paranaense de Coleções Biológicas) for the photographs of *Estola ruficeps*, *Estola albomarmorata*, and *Estola albosetosa*, which belong to the Coleção de Imagens de material-tipo J.S. Moure (CITIMOURE) of the entomological collection Pe. J.S. Moure (DZUP); to Roberto Poggi (MSNG) for the photographs of the specimens of *E. subannulicornis*; to William H. Tyson for allowing us to examine material in his collection; and to Jean-Louis Giuglaris (JLGC) for sending the data of his specimens of *Estola adsimulata*.

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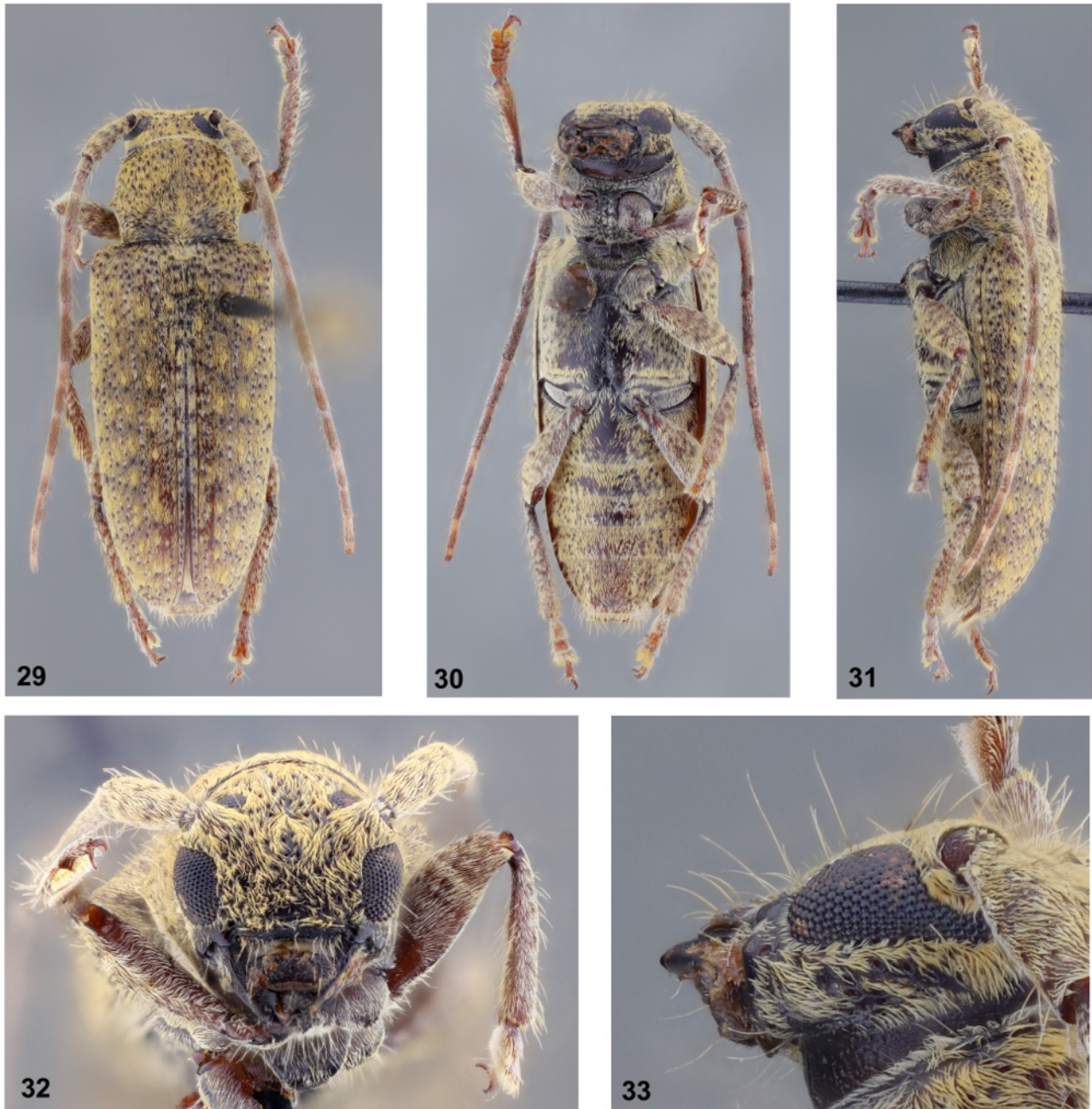


Fig. 29-33. *Estola subannulicornis* Breuning, 1963, ♀ from Colombia.

29. Dorsal habitus. 30. Ventral habitus. 31. Lateral habitus. 32. Head, frontal view. 33. Eye.

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Article proofreading. – LB

Bibliographic work. – AS

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Author of the figures. – AS

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Fig. 34-37. Lamiinae spp.

34. *Cacostola nearnsi* Wappes & Santos-Silva, 2019, ♂ from Guatemala, dorsal habitus. **35.** *Cacostola simplex* (Pascoe, 1859), ♂ from Ecuador, dorsal habitus. **36-37.** *Phaea kellyae* Chemsak, 1999, ♂ from Mexico (Veracruz). **36.** Dorsal habitus. **37.** Ventral habitus.

Résumé

Bezark L. G. & Santos-Silva A., 2024. – Lamiinae néotropicaux (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) : nouvelles espèces, nouveaux signalements et notes. *Faunitaxys*, 12(6): 1 – 11.

Les localités type d'*Amphicnaeia lineata* Bates, 1866 et d'*Estola marmorata* Breuning, 1940 sont corrigées. Deux nouvelles espèces d'*Estola* sont décrites : *Estola adsimulata* **sp. nov.**, du Brésil et de Guyane française et *Estola acirculata* **sp. nov.**, d'Équateur. Quatre nouvelles mentions nationales sont fournies : *Estola ruficeps* Breuning, 1943 (Brésil) ; *Estola subannulicornis* Breuning, 1963 (Colombie) ; *Cacostola nearnsi* Wappes & Santos-Silva, 2019 (Guatemala) et *Cacostola simplex* (Pascoe, 1859) (Équateur). Un nouveau signalement est fourni pour *Phaea kellyae* Chemsak, 1999 (Mexique, Veracruz). L'holotype d'*Estola subannulicornis* Breuning, 1963 est illustré pour la première fois.

Mots-clés. – Cerambycidae, *Amphicnaeia*, *Estola*, *Cacostola*, *Phaea*, longicorne, taxonomie, nouvelles espèces, Région néotropicale, South America.

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Faunitaxys

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SOMMAIRE

Lamiinae néotropicaux (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) : nouvelles espèces, nouveaux signalements et notes.

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Illustration de la couverture :

Larry Bezark or the first author at a malaise trap in Kaw, French Guiana.

Crédits:

Antonio Santos-Silva : Fig. 1-37 & couverture.

Publié par l'Association Française de Cartographie de la Faune et de la Flore (AFCFF)